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COUNTRY <u>Germany (Soviet Zone)</u>	REPORT
TOPIC <u>Military Information from Dresden.</u>	
EVALUATION	PLACE OBTAINED <u>25X1</u>
DATE OF CONTENT	
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PREPARED <u>20 April 1951</u>
REFERENCES	
PAGES <u>3</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)
REMARKS	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Docum This is UNEVALUATED Information</p> <p>No Change in Class. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declassified</p> <p>Class. Changed To: <u>IS S C</u></p> <p>Auth.: <u>HR 70-2</u></p> <p>Date: <u>8 AUG 1978</u> By</p> </div>	
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1. the Adolf Hitler Kaserne. quartered 880 troops under the command of Colonel Pushky, (fnu).
The units in the installation included machine gun units and a signal platoon of about 60 men. Light and heavy machine guns, mainly of German origin, were stored in the ordnance room under the care of Senior Lieutenant Nik, (fnu).
the duty routine at the installation very lax. The daily routine provided for reveille at 6 a.m., issue of rations at 6:30 a.m., inspection by a first sergeant at 7:30 a.m., close order and machine gun drill during the forenoon, mess call at 3 p.m., followed by a rest period until night duty, which allegedly began as late as 10 p.m. a unit of 1 NCO and 30 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets leaving the installation one day at 7 p.m. All barracks were fully lighted in the evenings. All German employees at the barracks were under continuous supervision by Soviet guards and were completely searched when entering or leaving the installation. (1)
2. Between 23 February and 15 March 1951, troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some with motor transport insignia, were observed for the first time in the Adolf Hitler Kaserne. Their number was estimated at about 1,800 and most of the troops were very young. Groups of not larger than 30 soldiers were seen marching to and from the installation. Apparently, no training was given in the billeting area.
3. No changes were observed in the occupation of the Adolf Hitler Kaserne. Motor vehicles seen driven by soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets without branch-of-service insignia. (1)
4. No change in the occupation of the Adolf Hitler Kaserne was observed on 10 March. The installation still quartered troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including a few with signal insignia. There was a disproportionately large number of officers. Groups of soldiers with radio sets and telephones were

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seen marching to the training area. (1)

5. The Grenadier Kaserne quartered about 2,500 troops; most of them were young and they wore red-bordered black epaulets with a silver bomb insignia, with the bomb opening toward the top. The barracks usually were fully lighted after sundown. Several groups, each made up of 48 soldiers, wearing the bomb insignia were observed. A total of 350 officers, including 35 field-grade officers with rank as high as colonel, and about 150 enlisted men were seen passing through the barracks gate on Dr. Kurt Fischerstrasse during one hour on 15 March. Sedan [redacted] and trucks [redacted] were seen at the installation. (2)

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6. Motor vehicles seen at the former German 100th Grenadier Regt Kaserne on 13 and 14 March [redacted] driven by soldiers with red-bordered green epaulets [redacted] and [redacted] driven by soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets; and [redacted] driver of which wore black-bordered blue epaulets with air force insignia. (2)

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7. On 5 March, a convoy of 30 trucks, coming from the direction of Koenigsbrueck and filled to capacity by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, moved through Dresden. The convoy passed along Koenigsbrueckerstrasse and Glacisstrasse and proceeded toward the Elbe River. Twenty-six of the trucks towed AT guns and four towed field kitchens. [redacted]

8. The Koenig Georg Kaserne quartered troops who were predominantly young and wore red-bordered black epaulets; some had tank insignia. Forty officers and NCOs wearing red-bordered black epaulets arrived by streetcar at the installation on 4 March. Also, a unit of 35 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and carrying rifles was seen marching into the installation. [redacted]

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9. The billeting area of the Koenig Georg Kaserne, which includes the habitable buildings of the Koenig Albert Kaserne, quartered 800 to 1,000 troops equipped with AT guns and mortars. A unit of 52 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with tank insignia, and a truck towing an AT gun of about 62 mm were observed at the installation. [redacted] about nine months ago, the northern section of the billeting area housed a Soviet Army repair shop which had the numerical designation 100 and which was engaged in the repair of wheeled vehicles. [redacted]

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10. On 13 and 14 March, it was observed that a troop unit was still quartered at the Maschinengewehr Kaserne; its personnel wore red-bordered black epaulets and were equipped with AT guns. Ninety troops were seen drilling and 46 soldiers engaged in athletic activities on 14 March. [redacted]

11. The Maschinengewehr Kaserne quartered troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, some had artillery or signal insignia. Most of the troops were private first class and NCOs. Small units were seen receiving basic field training. Three light artillery pieces were observed with them. (5)

12. Between 13 February and 3 March, the Hermann Goering Kaserne in Dresden-Klotzsche quartered 1,500 to 2,000 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, some with tank insignia. The barracks buildings were fully lighted during the

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evenings. for several days. Four T-34 tanks [redacted] and a unit of 45 recruits wearing red-bordered black epauletts with tank insignia were seen leaving the installation. [redacted]

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13. The Napola was occupied by about 600 troops who wore red-bordered black epauletts. No training activities were observed. An armored reconnaissance car was parked, and several trucks were being repaired, in the barracks yard.

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Comments.

- (1) [redacted] the exact situation at the Adolf Hitler Kaserne is still vague. The strength estimate of 1,800 troops [redacted] is exceptionally high, whereas the estimate of 800 troops [redacted] agrees with information of late 1949 and early 1950. Reports received during the period intervening stated that the number of troops there was as low as 300 to 400. The large difference in the strength estimates probably occurs because a section of the billeting area is separated by a board fence, probably housing an ordnance depot and a repair shop. The low strength estimates were possibly based on only personnel operating these two installations. In addition, the installation is believed to quarter an artillery unit and an organic signal platoon of an undetermined unit. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Adolf Hitler Kaserne also quarters infantry units which were engaged in night training at the time of observation. The large number of officers observed and the 40 charwomen employed in the installation are indicative of a headquarters, the type of which cannot be interpreted [redacted]

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- (2) The heavy traffic of officers observed in the former German 101st Grenadier Regt Kaserne confirms the Hq First Guards Mecz Army there. [redacted] about 2,500 troops were quartered there [redacted] probably [redacted] the former German 100th Grenadier Regt Kaserne. This installation is bordered by the former German 101st Grenadier Regt Kaserne on the west. [redacted] a motor pool or a parking lot of the army headquarters may be located there. The young troops and the service insignia observed in the former German 100th Grenadier Kaserne indicate that still another unit is located there.

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- (3) [redacted] the convoy observed may have been an AT artillery battalion of the 490th (Gds?) Arty Regt of the 11th Gds Tank Div, which probably returned to the Flak Kaserne in Hickern from a field exercise at Koenigsbrueck, going via the Bruecke der Freiheit. [redacted]

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- (4) The information on the Koenig Georg Kaserne and the Koenig Albert Kaserne supports the previous belief regarding the units stationed there. [redacted]

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- (5) The units in the Maschinengewehr Kaserne are believed to include an AT artillery battalion of the unidentified AT artillery brigade of the First Gds Mecz Army. This belief is supported by the present report. [redacted]
- (6) The information corroborates the impression that the Hermann Goering Kaserne quarters the 40th Gds Tank Regt of the 11th Gds Tank Div. The strength estimates, which had been given also in previous reports, indicate, however, that still other units are quartered there. [redacted]

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- (7) The information on the Napola does not differ from previous reports. [redacted]

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